RALLY OF SHEPARDITES

CROWD OF BOLTERS IN THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Ex. Secretary Fairchild and Edward M. Shepard in Their Own Before Speakers Interrupted with Cheere for Mill. The Shepardite forces in Brooklyn made what was intended to be the most imposing demon-stration in their history last night. It took place in the Academy of Music. The gathering was formidable in its proportions. Fully one-third of the audience were ladies, while another third were probably Republicans attracted by a desire to see their distinguished featherhead

The main part of the audience was comp for the most part of the anti-enap brigade and the little army of political kickers with whom Edward M. Shepard has surrounded himself. The Rev. Dr. Cuyler, the venerable pastor emeritus of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Editor St. Clair McKelway were the biggest men present, excepting of course Mr. Shepard himself and ex-Secretary Fair-

George) ster Peabody, the presiding officer, lamented the fact that the Republican spoilsmen went into office last year are only on a par with the Willoughby street gang. The only hope for the people, he contended, was in the reform bemouracy. His prediction that the Shepardite ocal ticket would come out ahead proved a pleasant surprise to the candidates, who were grouped on the front of the platform. Mr. Fairchild was the first speaker, and start

ed off with an wanouncement which aroused great enthusiasm.

"I believe," said he, "the permanent welfare of this country is wrapped up in the final success of the Democratic idea of government. I regard the Democratic party as an instrument to accomplish this end." He then began an attack upon Senator Hill, substantially the attack upon Senator Hill, substantially the same as he has delivered in various shapes since the campaign began. He said that Senator Hill's speeches were more anti-Democratic than the speeches of the Republicans themselves, and that the extraordinary ingenuity and ability he exhibited were used only to theart and bring to maught the great purposes of the Democratic party. He made this defence of the Shepardite revolt:

that the extraordinary ingenuity and ability he exhibited were used only to thwart and bring to naught the great purposes of the Democratic party. He made this defence of the Shepardite revolt:

"When the idea of this third ticket movement was broached we felt it would be of great advantage to the Democracy. We felt we could preserve something. We felt that however small the band might be after election day they would be regarded as picked men—Democrats of Democrats. Wherever our flag shall be seen in the battle it will be known that below it there is a body of true men, struggling to protect the very ark of the covenant of Democracy."

Mr. Shepard got a rousing reception when he was introduced, the ladice waving their hand-kerchiefs and Senator Daniel Bradley leading the cheers. Mr. Shepard devoted most of his address to a sculogy of the Cleveland Administration and a defence of the Wilson bill. He said they were reluctantly and sorrowfully compelled to take their present stand. He challenged Senator Hill to condemn them for refusing to support Maynard, Boody, and Pearsall.

Mr. Shepard explained that no matter what pledges may have been made before the Saratoga Convention, they reserved to themselves the privilege "to exercise the right of revolution if unfit nominations were made."

No doubt," he added later, "it is a cruel dilemma in which we are placed, but the Democratic party in Kings county profoundly believes itself an instrumentality of political reform, and the means of good and not bad government. We determine, therefore, to act with true regard for the permanent welfare of the party."

Mr. Shepard made this prediction: "As surely as the sun will rise to-morrow, the Democratic leadership in this country will pass from the President to Senator Hill." He declared that even great as was their respect for President Cleveland, his advice would not be respected unless it squared with their own principles of right and wrong. He regarded the A. P. A. issue as having no place in the canwas, as the fight for

FOR LIMITED HARMONY. Mr. Shepard Wants It Only on the Nomi

Mr. Edward M. Shepard made his final advance yesterday to the regular Democratic orpanization in Kings county in a letter to Chairman Bell of the General Committee, suggesting that some steps be taken for a union of the rival organizations on Congress nominations. He

We need not stop to dispute who is to biame for the present situation. The situation does exist, and I say to you most respectfully that not only do we deplore the situation, but that we are prepared to do anything consistent with our self-respect and the usefulness of our party to promote Democratic union upon the candidates for Congress. We are willing to go more than half way; we are willing to go more than half way; we are willing to senter into a conference, or even an arbitration on this subject, upon the appearance of any disposition to a reciprocal concession on your side. The candidates nominated by the Democratic party in Kings county are sterling and undoubted Democrats. All of them are in warm sympathy with the National Administration. All of them are anxious to do what is best for the Democratic party. Our disposition to 40 the right thing was sufficiently shown in our acceptance of the only Congressman in Kings county your organization saw fit to renominate, although as was well known, he was a Democratio party our organization and not

Both the regulars and the Shepardites have already made separate nominations in the Second, Third, Fifth, and Sixth districts, and both are supporting Congressman Coombs in the Fourth district. The Shepardites, it is believed, will support three candidates of the regulars if the regulars endorse one of their candidates. Mr. Bell submitted Mr. Shepard's proposition to the Executive Committeemen last night, and it is probable that a harmony conference on the Congressmen will take place to-day.

FOR THE GREATER NEW YORK. Assembly Candidates in Brooklyn Asked to

This circular has been sent by the Consolida tion League of Brooklyn to each of the Assembly

in the city of Brooklyn. These voters have kept this question of consolidation with New York entirely out question of consolidation with New York entirely out of politics, for they have realized that the matter is too important and is too closely connected with the material prosperity of every citizen to rise or fall with the fortunes of any political party. The only candidates in whom they are interested this year are those for the Assembly, for upon you may fall the responsibility of passing laws on this great subject. But they insist that every candidate shall let the public know plainly and unequivocally where he atands on this question.

On behalf of these 41,300 voters, we, therefore, requisity you to state whether you approve or disapprove of consolidation with New York and the adjacent territory as provided for in the Greater New York bill. It is only right to state to you that this letter has been sent to every candidate for Assembly in Kings rountly, and that your reply will be published in every Lewspaper in the two cities.

STECKLERITES FOR STRONG.

The proposition of the Independent County Organization to run a straight ticket of its own was abandoned at a meeting of the County Committee held at 66 Seventh street last night. Instead a report was presented by Mr. Charles Steckler endorsing the ticket of the Committee of Seventy, which was unanimously adopted, and a committee to notify the nominees of the endorsement of their candidacy was appointed. This committee will wait on Col. Strong and his fellow candidates some day next week.

The report, which was adopted requested members of the organization in the several districts to vote for the anti-Tammany candidate for Assemblyman and Alderman, no matter of what party, who seemed to have the best chance of defeating the Tammany candidate.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's prohibition friends are a thorn in his side. Mr. Parkhurst is working for what he considers munscipal reform in a broad sense. The prohibitionists have been dinging away at him to interrogate the candidates for Mayor on the liquor question, and it was stated yesterday that he had consented to ask the tity Vigitance League to propound the following queries to Mr. Grant and Col. Strong: to you favor the license system for the liquor traffic. Will you give your personal influence and, if elected use all the power of your office to secure a strict enforcement of the envise laws of the State? Do you favor the passage of a law to the State persisting the liquor saloous to be opened for business on he Salotath?

Held Up a Tummay Parade There was a Tammany mass meeting in front the Harlem Temple in 135th street, near Lexington avenue, last night. Bandmaster Henry Floraheim was sent down with his brass band from the meeting to the lay Club at 123d street and Lexington avenue to excert the members of the club to the meeting. On the way back the parade was held up by Policeman Phillips for naving no occur. Phillips are set of Florabelm and Moses Levy, a parader. Levy was let go, but Florabelm was locked up.

HARRISON SPEAKS AGAIN.

Talks About Business Bepressies and th

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 19. - Ex-President Harrison started on his second campaign tour of the State at a few minutes after 9 o'clock this morn ing. To-day's trip was to the north and east ver the Lake Erie and Western road, taking in the towns of Noblesville, Tipton, Kokomo, Marion, Binfiton, Decatur, and Fort Wayne. NORLESVILLE, Ind., Oct. 19. Gen. Harrison aid in his speech here:
"There seem to be indications this year that

the people have made up their minds that the public administration of the affairs of this na tion has something to do with the business pros perity of the people. I think our Democratic friends admitted this in the last campaign. They were, perhaps, then inclined to exaggerate the influence of politics and of political successes upon the business of the country. They assured you then, I think, that Democratic success would mean the bringing in of a great wave of prosperity; that the depression which prevailed in ome branches of agriculture would at once be relieved; that the low price of wheat would be followed by high prices, and, in a word, the whole country would be, as their song went, 'in

clover.' [Laughter.]
"They exaggerated the possible influence of xecutive and legislative policies upon the general prosperity of the country, but these policies have much to do with it. The tariff question touches the business of the country closely; the inancial question, the character of our coin, and the character of our paper issues all closely in-fluence the business of the people, but our Democratic friends seem to have lost some of the

fluence the business of the people, but our Democratic friends seem to have lost some of the high impression they had of the influence of these things.

"Now that things have turned out so differently from what they prophesied, they are making excuses. I think I have heard some of them say that panics are periodical, and that this is a periodical panic. You know how our doctors, especially in this country—that used to be an ague country, but is such no longer—used to talk about periodicity. So our Democratic friends are trying to make you believe that this is a case of periodicity.

"A political party and political managers ought to deal fairly with the people. Performance ought to be the attendant and handmaid of promise. Since our Democratic friends promised so largely, and since they then assured you that Democratic success would be the instrumental and sufficient cause of bringing in prosperity, we are entitled certainly as against them to hold them this year to responsibility for these promises and for that sad failure you witnessed."

Tiprox, Ind., Oct. 19.—Gen. Harrison addressed the crowd here from a standerected near the railroad. He said:

"We have had hard times and the hardness touched every one. This condition has come upon us following a period of the highest prosperity, and the beginning of it was coincident in time with the success of the Democratic party. They said they were going to revolutionize the tariff policy of this country. It was not to be a modification; it was not to be a clange in the atyle of the house, but the house was to come down to the ground. It was a policy of demolition that they proclaimed, and as soon as the business men discovered that the party had the power to do this they assumed a waiting attitude and said: "We cannot afford to run these mills until we know what is going to be done."

"So this country has stood from that day to this in a position of expectancy, anxious ex-

these mills until we know what is going to be done.

"So this country has stood from that day to this in a position of expectancy, anxious expectancy, waiting to see whether the tariff legislation would proceed upon such lines as would enable the neople to conduct the business which they had been engaged in. They tell us times are improving. I hope they are. The Democratic party has been without experience in governmental management, and the question now is whether we shall allow them to go on with their tinkering.

"Can the country afford to educate that party into a capacity for government? That is the question. I do not think we can afford now to educate the Democratic party in government. We had better call in the old party that took this country from Democratic hands when the threat of war was over it; took it with a bankrupt treasury; took it when dark night was over it and men's hopes were clouded by fear, and set the foundation of the Government upon the rock and the flag nearer to the skies from which it was fashloned than ever before."

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 19.—Ex-President Harrison addressed 3,000 persons in the rink here to-night. It was the last address in a series of ten since P o clock this morning. He had this to say on the cause of the recent business depression:

"When we have a debate on I always like to

here to-night. It was the last address in a series of ten since B o'clock this morning. He had this to say on the cause of the recent business depression:

"When we have a debate on I always like to find in the first place the points of agreement, so that we may go on to discuss those things about which we differ. I find there is a very general agreement now among Republicans and Democrats upon two propositions. One is that we have had a very wide and disastrcus panie in which all our neople have shared; the second is that one or the other—Democrats or Republicans—are in a considerable measure responsible to the people for these evil times. Now that makes the discussion casier a little. We have had and we are still in the shadow of very evil times. The farmer has felt them, the merchant has felt them, above all the man who was dependent upon his daily wages for his living has felt them, because when he lost his job he lost everything, whereas the merchant, when his goods were marked down, still had something left.

"There were one or two features of this panie that I want to talk to you about. In the first place, I want to say that, in my opinion, it was not one of those panies which sometimes come from overtrading and overspeculation. It was not a collapse of some balloon enterprises that we had entered into. We have had such panies as that in this country, and they were always characterized by a great deal of litigation in our courts. In the panic of 1873-74 the courts of all our counties were very dead on notes and mortgages were being foreclosed. That state of things has not characterized this panie through which we have just gone. There has been very little of that. It was not wertrading and overspeculation. It was not wertrading in business that brought this panie upon us. If it had been we would have seen the necessary incidents and concomitants of that sort of thing in the collection of notes and foreclosures of mortgages all over the country.

"The next thing I want to say is that this panie did not ha

lection of notes and foreclosures of mortgages all over the country.

"The next thing I want to say is that this panic did not happen for lack of money to do the business of the country. When this panic began we had more money in circulation per capita than we had had for many years. This had come about in this way; in the first place, under what is known as the Sherman law, the silver purchasing law, under which we bought four and a half million ounces of silver every month, we issued a large amount of what were called Treasury notes, so that the money in circulation had been increased by about one hundred and fifty millions by this new currency that had been put out among the people. The money in circulation had also been enormously increased by the reduction of the surplus in the Treasury.

money in circulation had also been enormously increased by the reduction of the surplus in the Treasury.

"You remember, my Democratic friends—I hope we are all friends, for I have not anything unkind to say about any one—you remember when they made a campaign upon the theory that the country was being ruined because there was so much surplus, they said:

"You have taken this money out of the pockets of the people and locked it up, and it is not doing anybody any good."

"That surplus had been apent by the purchase of Government bonds reduced enormously, and the money was out among the people doing its work. And then it went out by the increased pensions—which I am glad to say a Republican Congress voted and I approved with pleasure and have never apologized for—among the people until our Democratic friends changed the form of indictment against us. They indicted us first for having too much in the Treasury, and now they say we left too little.

"My point is that the money in circulation was so largely increased that it could not have been a lack of confidence on the part of the people in money that was in circulation. It was not because they doubted the value of the business or the coin they had in their pockets. It was one of the curious features of that panic that men who had money and went to the bank to get it did not care much what kind of money was paid them, whether it was sliver certificates or what not. They did not stop to look at it, but just wrapped it up in a newspaper and took it home and hid it under the bed, or took it to a savings deposit company, hired a box, and stuck it in there.

"The result was a great scarcity of money, but presently the people got over their fear of

it home and hid it under the bed, or took it to a savings deposit company, hired a box, and stuck it in there.

"The result was a great scarcity of money, but presently the people got over their fear of banks and they brought the money back. But the banks could not make any use of it. Nobody wanted it. There was no business being done. There were no solvent borrowers who could use the money, and from that time to this that has been the situation of this country. All of our banks have been filled with money belonging to people who did not want to use it.

"What was this expectation of evil this dread of a catastrophe, which came upon the people of this country, and which is still more or less upon them? It was the uncertainty that the Democratic success of 1882 introduced. Democratic success of 1882 introduced.

The money of the second of the country of the uncertainty that the Democratic success of 1882 introduced.

The morratic success of 1882 introduced.

McHinley Off for New Orienns at Staty

Miles as Heur. CINCINKATI, O., Oct. 19 .- With orders ahead for a clear track, and instructions to the en-gineer that the speed must not fall below sixty

LEXOW COMMITTEE DRAMA

MRS. URCHITTEL'S LITTLE GIRLS RESIGNED TO THEIR MOTHER.

Inther Unpleasant Company the Little Strt Were Brought Into-A Raid on the Bo gus Stock Exchange Precipitated by Testerday's Evidence Brodsky Wanted -Hearnny About a Fund for the Sens tors-Testimony About Protection Money and the Way to Get Of the Island

The machinery of the Lexow committee alipped a cog yesterday, and although the investigation moved it made little progress. The morning session was devoted to a further examination of the men who were running a "fake" mining stock exchange at 38 New street. W. S. Fender, who is associated with W. D. Valen tine in the concern, testified that after a news paper exposure of the game Police Captain Schmittberger called and had the game ex-plained to him. He did not order it stopped or

demand any money.

William Craig testified that he had been bun coed there out of several hundred dollars with the spurious "stock tape" and its "quotations" of unheard-of stocks at invented prices. He complained to Acting Captain Hogan of the First precinct. Hogan said he was glad to have the evidence Craig offered, and sent Officer Sullivan with him to the Tomba to get a warrant for the arrest of the men who are running the exchange. Justice Ryan refused to give the warrant without corroborative evidence. Acting Captain Hogan was in the court room, and was told that he could apply to Superintendent Byrnes and gehis warrant for the arrest, ignoring the Justice's. Hogan was lectured and told to go to the Superintendent. The place was raided later in the

JOHN E. BRODSKY WANTED.

Mr. Goff read from a morning paper an interview with John E. Brodsky, in which that lawyer said that he would like to appear before the committee, Mr. Goff said that that was strange, because they had tried to get him there on subporns. He publicly invited John to come up and be examined.

Then a lot of Howery lodging-house keepers were examined and severely lectured because they did not keep their books the way the committee thought they should.

Frank Martine, a bootblack, of Sixty-seventh reet and Third avenue, told this story: Of ficers Brennan and Loonie owed the bootblack money and were requested to pay up. Instead of doing so they slugged the bootblack and his partner, and, after the bootblacks were bruised and bleeding, took them to the East Sixtyseventh street station and charged them with fighting. The witness made charges against the officers and succeeded in getting Brennan indicted. He had heard nothing of the indictment since it was made, several months ago.

Mr. Goff has unfortunate experiences with old oldiers. Yesterday he called Joseph W. Kay and asked him sneeringly when he was expelled from the G. A. R. Mr. Kay responded that he never was expelled, but that on the contrary he was a candidate only a few month, ago for partment Commander, and came within thirtythree votes, out of several hundred, of election. three votes, out of several hundred, of election. One of the committeemen, Senator Robersson, had conducted the canvass of his successful opponent. In the language of the Bowery, Mr. Goff found himself "up against it" on that tack, and went on another. He wanted to know about the connection of the witness with policy. Witness replied that he had had no connection of that kind for eigh, years. Mr. Goff then wanted to know the had any visible means of support, and the witness responded that he was the owner of two printing and publishing establishments, and gave a number of industries in which he was financially interested.

\$70,000 FOR SEVEN SENATORS.

S70,000 FOR SEVEN SENATORS.

Again Mr. Goff found himself "up against it."
Then he asked the witness if he had heard that the policy men had made up a purse to buy off the counsel of the Lexow committee.

A.—Yes, I heard that, just as I have heard that if \$70,000 had been paid to this committee there would have been no investigation, but I pay no attention to such idle rumors.

Uncle Daniel Bradley—Seventy thousand dollars, eh? And there are seven of us committeemen. Ten apiece! That's funny!

Q.—Now, did you not tell some one that you had subscribed \$1,000 to a fund to buy off counsel? A.—I did not. The man who told you that lied, and he knew he lied. I think the men who peddle such information to you should be stamped out.

Mr. Goff—I am very glad to give you an opportunity for this vindication.

The Witness—I wanted no vindication in this community. I am satisfied with my character before the community.

A colored man, Frank Price, was brought down from the Island to testify that he had been slugged by two of Capt. Schmittberger's men because when he was arrested for keeping a disorderly house a Schmittberger was protecting.

Q.—You were arrested by Capt. Westervelt? \$70,000 FOR SEVEN SENATORS.

A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you treated well in his precinct sta-tion? A.—Oh, as well as a prisoner deserves.

I was only called out of my name.

TESTIMONY OF TWO NEGRESSES. Another witness came to the stand from the Island. Lucy J. Harris, also colored. She had lived and pursued her vocation for nine years in the Fifteenth precinct. Mercer street station. She was serving three months, she said, for loitering." She testified that it was the recognized custom for colored inmates of disorderly houses in that precinct to pay the madams \$1 a week for the police. If they went on the street each ward man was taken into the parlor by the madam and the girls were shown to him. The madam would say. "These are my cruisers," and they would not be molested.

She said there were a number of panel houses in that neighborhood. When a man was robbed in one of them the girl who robbed him got half of the proceeds and the madam half. If the victim squealed the police "told him a ghost story," hinted to the victim that he had no business to be in such company, that a public exness to be in such company, that a public ex-ness to be in such company, that a public ex-posure would ruin him, and then if he went away the police took half of the proceeds of the robbery and the other half was divided between the madam and the robber. She mentioned Officer Derrigan, who, she said, had frightened off the victim of a \$180 robbery with a ghost story.

story.

The next witness was another colored woman who was discharged yesterday from the Island after serving three weeks of a six months' sentence. Like the preceding witness, she said she had never but twice served a full term, although in two and a half years she had been arrested 102 times.

ORTHING OFF THE ISLAND.

Q.—How do you get off the Island? A.—Oh, you get a lawyer.

Q.—Yes, but how? What is the process? A.—I don't know; you just get a lawyer.

She said Lawyer Webbhad the greater part of that class of business. This witness was a remarkable looking person, and gave a great deal of extraordinary testimony. She had hideous broken teeth, and a face repulsive in every feature, she crouched down in the chair until she looked aimost like a bundle of rags, and generally testified in a bored, indifferent tone, but would occasionally laugh when Mr. Goff showed his familiarity with her history by asking leading questions concerning various events in her astonishing career. She admitted in answer to Mr. Goff's question that Officer Churchill had been charged by her before Inspector McAvoy with some unspeakable conduct, but she had withdrawn the charges at the request of Officers Mahony and Reagan, and upon the payment to her by Churchill of \$35.

She gave some testimony that neither the counsel nor the committee could get straightened out. She said that frequently after she had been sortened to a month on the island without the alternative of a fine she was permitted to go hack to the street again upon the payment to the Justice's clerks of \$15. She mentioned Justices Vorhis, McMahon, and Ryan. She could not explain and it was apparent that she did not know why she paid the montey. That is, whether it was a fine or a bribe. She had gone to the Island, she said only eight times out of 102 arrosts, and had served only two full terms. "One was a month which Parkhurst gave me, and one was ten days which I got at the end of a week after I had pead fouring that week. Lawyer Webb got me out onto the street thirty or forty times after I had been sentenced to the Island."

Q.—How much did you have to give him? A.—It depends on what you've got. I paid from \$15. -How do you get off the Island? A .- Oh,

She, too, said that the officers in the Fifteenth precinct were paid not to molest the colored women while they were cruising. Sometimes the officers would tell her that her rent was due, and she would give them a dollar or so.

Q.—Do you remember about the diamond stud you stole?

A.—Ob, yos, I remember that.

Q.—Do you know who you stole it from?

A.—I wouldn't like to know him.

Q.—Who did you give it to? A.—Capt. McDonnell.

Donnell.

Mr. Goff—I regret very much indeed to have to bring in the name of an officer who is dead, but this is a line of inquiry which we are compelled to pursue regardless of consequences. The system these women have testified to which presults in the Frieenth precinct is the lowest and most abborrent character of police oppression we have yet discovered.

Q.—Who gut you off the Island to-day? A.—A friend: Mike Stay of the Union Stock Yard Hotel, Sizir-fourth street, hear Teath avenue.

Q.—Whas did you pay him? A.—I haven't paid

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Oyal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

him yet, but he'll look for a house and lot, for Q.—Vou have to pay pretty heavily for as-sistance of this kind? A.—Oh, well if I am fined \$5 or five days I borrow \$5 to pay the fine and return \$10.

THE UNCHITTEL CHILDREN RESTORED TO THEIR

THE URCHITTEL CHILDREN RESTORED TO THEIR MOTHER.

During the testimony of these two women, much of which was of a character which cannot even be hinted at. Mr. Moss brought to the counsel's table three children, two girls of about 8 and 12 years of age respectively and a boy of 4 or 5. Ther were well dressed and noticeably handsome. It was whispered about that they were the Urchittel children.

When the last witness left the stand. Mr. Moss arose and in a solemn voice delivered a long sermon. He recounted the woes and oppressions of Mrs. Urchittel, dwelt on her agony of heart for the loss of her children, praised the Hebrew Society in whose custody they had been for transferring the children into the care of the committee, recognized Senator Cantor's active work in securing that end, and concluded by saying. "and it is now our great pleasure to return these children to the longing arms of their dear mother."

No one supposed that the children were to be returned right then and there, that the poor woman who had been deprived even of a aight of her children for more than six months was to have them restored to her in the presence of not only the committee and counsel, but also of a couple of hundred as rufflanly looking men as the city can produce, but that was the plan, and it was carried out. At a signal one of Mr. Goff's agents, who was restraining the woman in a far corner of the room until the proper moment, released her. She rushed to where the children were fell on her kness sobbing, and gathered them in her arms, crying in German: "My children, my children."

The children wept, so did some of the spectators, and some of them applauded.

The woman called heaven's blessings down upon the committee, and Chairman Lexow delivered her a little kindly lecture, telling her to take her children and bring them up in the way they should go.

The woman in hysteries, clinging to her children, was led from the room, and the curtain fell to rise on Wedneday corning next.

POLICE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY. The Cases of Schmittberger and Doberty

Supposed to Have Been Considered, The Grand Jury held three sessions yesterday, two of which were in the afternoon. It is atmost unprecedented for any session to be held after lunch, and this, with the fact that the Grand Jury began on Thursday to investiga charges against members of the police force brought out in the Lexow investigation, led to a good deal of talk. A number of policemen went before the Grand Jury, including Superintenent Byrnes, Capts, Slevin, Donohue, and Me-Cullagh, and Acting Captain O'Toole.

It was stated semi-officially that still more rigorous measures were to be taken by the Police Department to prevent false registration. Superintendent Byrnes will send men out from Headcounters all over the city to make investigations. and he has notified all the Captains that he will hold them responsible for any frauds which may occur in their precincts.

The appearance of Capt. Schmittberger in plain clothes, and a little later the arrival of A. Forget, agent for the French line, and Charles H. West, superintendent of the company's docks, gave the first indication that another line of inquiry was to be taken up. Lawyer Howe made a visit to District Attorney Fellows's office about the same time. It was reported that he had been retained as counsel for Capt. Schmitt-

erger.
At 1:15 the Grand Jury adjourned, apparently
or the day. Before 2 o'clock, however, they At 1:15 the Grand Jury adjourned, apparently for the day Before 2 o'clock, however, they had returned and were again in session. In half an hour they filed into Judge Cowing's court room and handed up a big batch of indictments. They returned to their room and continued the session until after 4 o'clock. The presence of ex-Capt. Doherty in the building gave rise to gnewed rumors that several police officials had been indicted. Mrs. Thursw. who testified sgalust Doherty before the Folice Commissioners, was examined by the Grand Jury on Thursday. Doherty did not go before the Grand Jury yesterday. Louis J. Grant, who defended him on his trial, called on Assistant District Attorney Battle, who has charge of indictments, during the afternoon.

"I have not been summoned before the Grand

Attorney Battle, who has charge of indictments, during the afternoon.

"I have not been summoned before the Grand Jury," he said, in answer to questions. "I have heard rumors that my client's case is being considered and I am here in his behaif. I will ask the District Attorney for an opportunity to be heard before the Grand Jury in the event of Capt. Doherty's case being taken up,"

Ex-Capt. Boherty did not leave the District Attorney's office for half an hour after the Grand Jury adjourned. He was not under arrest, It was reported that an indictment had been found. This report perhaps arose from the fact that a man named Dougherty had been indicted for murder. It was another half hour before Foreman Van Valkenburgh of the Grand Jury went out although his colleagues had left

Jury went out, although his colleagues had left long before.

It was stated positively after the adjounrment that Capt. Schmittberger had not been indicted. It was also said that the Grand Jury had spent part of the afterneon session in discussing plans for a thorough investigation of the police charges in all their extent. There was a rumor that Doherty's wardmen, John Hock and Bernard Meehan, had been indicted as well as Sergeants Hugh Clark, George C. Liebers, Felix McKenna, and Charles A. Parkerson and ex-Sergeant Jordan.

Assistant District Attorney Battle would say nothing about the indictments which had been found, except that he knew of no arrests to be made last night

TWO POLICEMEN DISMISSED.

Several Others Pined-Hyrnes Reports On

the Officers Who Wish to Be Retired. Superintendent Byrnes made a further report tions for retirement of the several sergeants reported that Assistant District Attorney Wellman has examined the minutes of the proceedings of the Lexow committee and that they contained no accusations which would warrant the bringing of charges against any of the officers in question. In the case of ex-Wardman Henry McArdle, who was accused of being in

cers in question. In the case of ex-Wardman Henry McArdle, whe was accused of being in league with green goods men, Mr. Weilman said he would not advise putting the officer on trial. Mr. Byrnes' report was filed.

Patrolman Albert A. Jordan of the Elizabeth street station was dismissed from the force. He was charged with making a false statement in an application for leave of absence. While on leave he was arrested for disorderly conduct. Patrolman Michael J. O'Rourke of the Elizabeth street squad, who was accused of assaulting a car conductor, was also dismissed.

Patrolmen William F. Sullivan and Patrick J. Delaney of the Leonard street squad were found guilty of having assaulted Abraham Garber, a car conductor. Delaney was fined twenty days' pay and Sullivan flye days. For using vile language to a citizen Patrolman Rhody J. Kennedy of Leonard street was fined ten days' pay. Patrolman David Davis of the Tenderioin was fined ten days' pay. Patrolman Louis F. Beyer of Eldridge street, who assaulted Jacob Marmorstein, a push-cart peddier, was fined ten days' pay. Patrolman Edmund W. Biersch of East 104th street, was fined five days' pay for using vile language to a citizen.

Patrolman Thomas J. Diamond of the Fifth Patrolman Thomas J. Diamond of the Fifth street station was promoted to roundsman and assigned to the Macdougal street station.

RAID ON THE BUCKET SHOP

Eight Employees of Volentine's (rooked Sambling House Arrested by the Police. Acting on the hint given at the Lexow comnittee's session, Inspector Williams, Capt. Hogan, and five policemen raided yesterday after-Valentine's bucket shop, known as the Stearns Commission Company, at 38 New street. Kight prisoners, \$3,200 in cash, and a number " fake " quotation sheets were captured The prisoners were Charles J. Currier, the cashier; Tony Burke, Percy Seilers, Joseph Kenny, Herman Lid, Frank Coyle, Harry Roberts, and Thomas Cavanagh. All of them were employed in the place. The principals were not caught.

in the place. The principals were not caught. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Ryan in the Tombs Court, where Currier was held in \$500 ball and the others in \$100 each. Inspector Williams applied for a warrant for the arrest of Valentine, who was not in the place at the time of the raid.

The operations of the bucket shop were carried on by means of a "dummy" stock quotation flustrument and a blackboard. Fictilious transactions were printed in advance on the tage, and prices to correspond were posted on the blackboard. The method of buying and selling was similar to that in other shops, but the course of prices was regulated entirely by the man in charge of the "telever." It had only to strike a balance between the shares purchased and those sold to determine how any given stock should elone.

MORTON'S MAN A DOMESTIC.

So Judge Lacombe Says, but Caritale Can Beport Howard II He Chooses,

In the case of John James Howard, Levi P Morton's under coachman, Judge Lacombe the United States Circuit Court, rendered a decision yesterday. The decision declares that Howard is a personal or domestic servant, but that under the law permitting the importation of domestic servants under labor contracts. Secretary Carlisle holds the power to determine what a personal servant is, and that the Court, in spite of its opinion, is without jurisdiction to interfere with the Socretary, Judge Lacombe

"Howard produces nothing; he does no work on the farm, or in the garden, or in the dairy Under the sole direction of Mr. Morton and of Mr. Morton's family he performs services which minister exclusively to their personal comfort and enjoyment. He lives at his employer's residence in Rhineeliff, boarding with the coachman in a small cottage of Mr. Morton's immediately adjoining his coach house, and sleeps in a room over the coach house, where two of Mr. Morton's cooks also have their rooms. Upon such proof as this, and there being no dispute here as to the facts, it seems entirely clear that relator is employed 'strictly as a personal or domestic servant.' But it does not follow that he should be discharged from custody.

The language of the statute is peculiar. It provides for a return, not of the immigrant who has isnided contrary to the prohibition, but of an immigrant as to whom the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that he has so landed. In other words, the language of the act is such as to relegate to the Secretary the final determination of the question whether or not the immigrant is a prohibited person. Where Congress intenests such final determination to an executive officer the courts cannot interfere with or overrule his decision."

The decision was rendered on the application of Tracy, Boardman & Platt for a habeas corpus to prevent the Immigration Bureau from deporting Howard to England. When Gen. Tracy was seen yesterday at his office he said: "I have always believed that Mr. Carlisle was deporting the man was the facts, and I have no doubt he will promptly discharge the man."

Gen. Tracy sent this telegram to Secretary Carlisle:

In Howard's case Judge Lacombe finds as follows: (Quoting decision.) In view of this decision, we as Mr. Morton's family he performs services which

Carlisle:
In Howard's case Judge Lacombe finds as follows:
Quoting decision.) In view of this decision, we assume that you will direct discharge of Howard from castody. We request such discharge on his behalf.

B. F. Taget.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Secretary Carlisle said this evening, upon being informed that Howard's counsel would probably appeal the case to him, that he would willingly grant Howard a hearing at Washington.

If Howard's attorneys of desire, a hearing will be given by the Secretary early next week, so that the case may be disposed of at once.

MANSFEILD'S DISAPPOINTMENT. Finds the New Yorkers Perverse-At Least

They Don't Approve what He Likes, After the second act of the "Parisian Romance," at the Herald Square Theatre last night, Mr. Richard Mansfield, when called before the curtain, again spoke of the appreciation of New Yorkers for legitimate drams. He said

"It is a well-known fact that no American actor who worthily stages a worthy play makes anything of a financial or artistic success of his labors, while a foreigner can come here and make-fame and fortune. When I stage a play I like, the public and the critics do not approve it, but when I put on a play for which I do not care particularly both public and critics like it much particularly, both public and critics like it much better. I have lost money on this engagement, but I do not doubt I shall recoup in the prov-

Mr. Mansfield intimated it would be some time before he appears again in this city.

"The dream of my life," he continued, "and of all actors who love their art for art's sake, is that some one will build a theatre in this city where good plays will be well stared and acted by the best actors; and if such a time does come, his theatre will be finer in its productions than the Théatre Français or any of the houses of London or Berlin. The fostering of the national drama is a matter of vital importance."

Amy Bushy of Mr. Mansfield's company has signed a two years contract with Charles Froh-

ed a two years' contract with Charles Froh-Miss Catherine Grey has been engaged to

from a pistol shot wound inflicted mysteriously, er Mattox to-day held an autopsy. Ripley Coroner Mattox to-day held an autopsy. Ripley lived several days after being shot, much to the surprise of the physicians, but he could not talk coherently. The widow thought he had been sandbagged and not abot, but the bullet was found in the brain.

The parents of Ripley, as also the widow, believe he was murdered. Mrs. Ripley says the New York detectives have evidence that will disprove the suicide theory.

Dr. MacArthur's Campaign Prayer The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, paster of Calvary Saptist Church, spoke last night at the first monthly dinner of the Methodist Social League at the St. Denis Hotel on politics. He told the story of the clergyman who tried to

told the story of the clergyman who tried to pray in a non-partisan manner, and, after praying that the right might triumph over the wrong, ended his prayer with: "O Lord, what is the use of beating about the bush? Give us Briggs for Governor!" Then he ended his address with this paraphrase:

"Let us all strive for the right in the coming fight, and let the good triumph over the evil. O Lord, what is the use of beating about the bush! Give us Col. Strong for Mayor! I'm not partisan in this, however, because he is the only candidate in the field."

Some one whispered that Grant had decided to run.

"I am wrong, then," said Dr. MacArthur, "Well, I expected as much. Mr. Grant, we will attend to your case later."

Business for Political Sign Makers.

"Hully Gee!" exclaimed Col. John B. Traino at Democratic State headquarters last night. "What's to become of the campaign funds, with Gaynor and Straus pulling out. Half of the Gaynor and Straus pulling out. Half of the subscriptions were taken up in painting Gaynor's name out of the political banners, and now the rest must so to paint out the name of Straus."

All over New York and Brooklyn the political sign painters have had a piente. The Gaynor banners went un first, and the red mud had to go over his name. The same must now be done with Straus's name. There isn't a single Democratic club in New York county that has not flausted the name of Straus for Mayor on its banners, and beginning this morning the sign painters will begin their work of obliteration. The political painters are happy if nobody else is,

Fassett Turned On in Binghamton. BINGHAMTON, Oct. 19.-The Hon. J. Sloat Fassett addressed a big Republican meeting in the Opera House to-night. These are some of the

it cout the people of the United States twice the coat of the civil war to stand the Democratic Administra-tion. That's a pretty big price, and we have learned a osion.
From 1880 to 1890 over three billions were invested in industries, and they all sprang from the McKinley dil. Then came the change, and all our industries hat depended upon the tariff schedules were panic. that depended upon the tariff schedules were panic stricken. Hill said the McKinley bill failed to pay expenses, but there was a surplus in 1882 of millions of dollars on account of this same McKinley bill. Then the Democrats came in and the surplus went down until there was a deficiency of millions instead of a

things he said :

Senator Hill Has Nothing to Say. BUFFALO, Oct. 19 .- Adespate's reviewing the loal Democratic situation in New York city which led up to the nomination to-day of the Hon Hugh J. Grant for Mayor on the retirement of Nathan Straus, was shown to Senator Hill to-night. After reading it he said: "I have nothing to say on the local Demo-cratic situation in New York city."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Chikiren, she gave them Castoria.

BOTH TO BE BURIED TO-DAY

THEORIES ABOUT THE DEATHS OF E. L. TITUS AND MARY DUFF.

An Examination of the Girl's Body Shows that She Had Meart Disease-Reintives Cling to the Theory that She Bied After Inhalten Chloroform, and Her Lover, to n Fit of Sudden Grief, Shot Mimself,

The bodies of Ellett Livingstone Titus and Mary S. Duff, who were found dead in a bath house at Sea Cliff, L. I., on Wednesday night, were brought to Brooklyn yesterday. The funeral of Miss Duff will take place at 2 o'clock to-day at St. Ann's Episcopal Church in Clinton atreet. The Rev. Reese F. Alsop will conduct the services. The funeral of Mr. Titus will be held at the same hour at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Hodgskin, at 440 Clinton street.

None of Mr. Titus's family has come from the South to attend the funeral. Dr. Hodgakin said last night that some of them had been expected. Mr. Titus's mother is an invalid and his broth ers are engaged in business. The funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. A. B. Kin-solving of Christ Church. Both bedies will be buried in the respective plots of the families of the deceased at Greenwood.

The people of Sea Cliff, and the few summer residents who are left there, docked about the bath house near the Duff place yesterday, and discussed the tragedy. There were few who did not believe that Miss Duff's death was caused by heart disease, and that Mr. Titus, insane with sudden grief, killed himself when he found that his betrothed was beyond recovery. There are several theories as to the manner of her death. It is not at all likely that the mystery will be cleared away at the inquest to be held by Coroner William Duryen, at Sea Cliff, on Tues-

day night.

Much interest is attached to the bottle of chloroform which it is said, was found in a Much interest is attached to the bottle of chloroform which, it is said, was found in a pocket of Mr. Titus's coat by Dr. Rurns. The theory accepted by the friends of Mr. Titus and Miss. Duff is that Miss. Duff complained of a headache and that Titus gave chloroform to her to relieve her. They say that he was constantly troubled with headaches and always carried a bottle of chloroform. It is said that a few days ago, when Mrs. Duff. Mary's mother, was Ill. Titus told her that a few whiffs of the fluid would drive away the pain, and that she refused the treatment, saying that the stuff was dangerous and that she did not want it around the house.

The latest theory advanced by the result of

gerous and that she did not want it around the house.

The latest theory advanced by the people of Sea Cliff is that Miss Duff went into the bath house to get her bathing soft. She was to leave Sea Cliff for her home in Brooklyn the next Cay, and had been busy packing her tronks. It is believed that she decided to get her bathing suit on her return from a walk, and that while in the bathing house she again complained of a headache. Titus then proposed that she should inhale chlorotorm.

Dr. Burns said yesterday that he had made a careful examination of Miss Duff's body, and found the heart weak and flabby, so weak that death would quickly follow the inhalation of even a few drops of chloroform. When asked if it was possible to determine by examination whether or not death was caused by chloroform, Dr. Burns said:

"Yes; that can be determined by a chemical analysis of the blood."

"Why did you not make such an examination?"

"Under the circumstances I did not think it."

"Why did you not make such an examina-tion?"
"Under the circumstances, I did not think it was worth white."
Dr. Burns said that he found a two-ounce bot-tie half filled with chloroform in a pocket of Titue's cost. A Brooklyn druggist's label was on the bottle. According to Dr. Burns, Miss Duff died within balf a minute after the chloro-form was given to her. form was given to her.

SUICIDE IN BROAD STREET.

Real Estate Bealer Morrison Shoots His

In a fit of depression caused by business troubles Julian I. Morrison of Montclair shot and killed himself yesterday in his office on the third floor of the building at 26 Broad street. It ingston Titus at Sea Cliff on Wednesday influenced Mr. Morrison, as he knew Titus, whose place of business was on the floor below. rison was in the real estate and insurance business, and was at one time prosperous, his in-come being estimated at \$7,500 to \$10,000 a year. He was a bachelor, and was 35 years old. Of late his business had fallen off largely, and

he was making barely enough to support himself and his mother and sister, with whom he lived in Montcials. Hoping to retrieve his fortupes, he took to speculating on the Consolidated Exchange with luck that lately was election millionaires upon the majority in Penniformly bad. Vesterlay morning when sylvania or in the Massachusetts Governorship contest. These seem to be the particular issues very bad spirits. He occupied an inside that call forth the enormous newspaper bets. replace Miss Busby.

ACTOR WILL RIPLEY'S DEATH.

Mis Widow Thinks Re Was Murdered and Did Not Commit Suicide,

TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 19.—Upon the request of the widow of Will Ripley, the member of the very company who died in New York

The Port company who died in New York

office, and the ante-room adjoining is used by his cousin, Augustus Nathan. Mr. Nathan observed Morrison's troubled appearance, which was noticeably at variance with his usual cheerful manner, but said nothing about it. At noon, instead of going out to luncheon. Morrison stood on the steps of the building helding a pipe, with the bowl downward, in his mouth. To the greetings of his acquaintances he returned so answers. After returning to his office and the ante-room adjoining is used by his cousin, Augustus Nathan. Mr. Nathan observed Morrison's troubled appearance, which was noticeably at variance with his usual cheerful manner, but said nothing about it. At noon, instead of going out to luncheon. Morrison stood on the steps of the building helding a pipe, with the widow of Will Ripley, the member of the widow of the steps of the building helding hel office, and the ante-room adjoining is used by was then he got the pistol. On his return Na-than was in the outside office, but Morrison said nothing to him. He walked directly to his desk in the far end of the room where he sat quiet for a few minutes. Then Nathan heard him draw his chair away from the desk. A few mo-ments later he called out:

for a few minutes. Then Nathan heard him draw his chair away from the deak. A few moments later he called out:
"Good-by, Gus."

Immediately there was a shot. Nathan ran into the room, saw blood on his cousin's head and a pistol in his hand, and, rushing out in the hall, met a number of others who had heard the shot. He asked them to send for a surgeon, and this was done. Within a very short time Policeman William Edwards was on the spot, and shortly after a surgeon came. He made a brief examination and said he could do nothing.

Morrison sat in the chair close up in the corner. One arm touched the wall, against which he probably steadled his clow as he shot. The pistol, a 32-callibre weapon of cheap make, was clasped in his hand. On the upper right side of his head was the hole made by the bullet. He was breathing sterrorously and was quite unconscious. When an ambulance from the Chambers Street Hospital arrived Drs. Taylor and Grandy shook their heads, saying that it was doubtful whether they could get the patient to the hospital alive. This they barely accomplished. At 3:50 the ambulance reached the hospital, and at 4 o'clock Morrison died.

Meantime his tracie, Edward Morrison of 115

reached the hospital, and at 4 o'clock Morrison died.

Meantime his uncle, Edward Morrison of 115 Broadway, a well-known broker, had come to the office. He took charge of the suicide's papers, which included an accident insurance policy and a letter which it is said he wrote just before killing himself.

All of Morrison's acquaintances agree in ascribing his suicide to business troubles. Morrison used to be a member of the Ninth Regiment. He was a man of quiet tastes, so far as is known. Some of the men in the building on Broad street said that Morrison attempted to kill himself some years ago, but was prevented.

THREE YOUNG MURDERERS HANGED

One Was Seventeen, and the Other Two

Nineteen Years Old. FORT MADISON, Is., Oct. 19.—The first execution in the history of the penitentiary here took place to-day, the victim being James O. Dooley, the youthful murderer of his aunt and cousin near Prescott, May 10, 1892. Dooley went to the gallows without faltering, and the remarkable perve displayed during all the time since his arrest did not desert him at the su-

preme moment.

The crime for which Dooley paid the death penalty was the murder of his aunt, Mrs. W. H. Coops, and his cousin, Neilie Coops, aged 10 years, on the night of May 12, 1892, near Prescott. Ia. On that night the husband and father of the murdered women left home on a trip. Next day he found his wife and daughter dead in one room. The murderer had evidently attempted to assault Mrs. Coors. Dooley, who lived with his uncle, was missing, but on May 13 he was captured near Villisca. He was convicted, and afterward admitted his crime. His age was 18 years. He smoked eigarettes and read yellow-backed books.

Br. Pavi, Oct. 19.—At 3:05 A. M. to-day Otto Wonigkeit and Charles Ermisch were inniged for the shooting of Bartender Lindhoff on the night of May 2.

The murderers were 17 and 10 years old respectively. cott. Ia. On that night the husband and father

William J. Campbell of Rockaway Beach, who sued Charles P. McKeown, a Harlem liquor dealer, in the Queens county Supreme Court. Long Island City, for \$25,000 damages for Long island City, for \$25,000 damages for alternating the affections of Mrs. Campbell, obtained a verdict of \$8.000 yesterday morning.

Mrs. Campbell became acquainted with Mc-Keown at the Arlington Hotel in Rockaway Heach, which was add to McKeown by the Campbells, who, however, were retained to manage the business. Servants in the hotel testified to improprieties. A general denial was entered by the defence.

Where Yesterday's Pires Wore. A. M.—4:30. TS Bivington street, findaffic Lehrer damage \$100; 8:10, 1.064 Third avenue, John Brady damage \$15; 6:45, 690 Second avenue, damage \$400.



LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN

E SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

The football sharps will be a little bit in doubt o-day whether to go to Manhattan Field, at 55th street, or take a run to Orange. Unloubtedly the popular team this year is the Princeton eleven, and the champions are sure of a rousing reception in this city on account of the sharp contrast which their conduct in the negotiations for the big annual game affords to the vacillating and exasperating factics of Yale. The public has, apparently, decided that Yale is afraid of Princeton, and there is a very well grounded belief that the former champions, in showing the white feather at this time, are sacrificing much of their popularity. The Princeton team go up against the Cornell eleven at Man-hattan Field, and though they will not, in all probability, have much of a struggle to defeat the Cornel! men, it is certain that their opponents are a handy lot of players, and abundantly able to give them a good fight. A good many of the football enthusiasts will go to Orange to make a direct study of Yale's work. The air was thick with rumors all day yesterday about the character of the playing of the New Haven eleven, and, as the Orange Athletic Club team is a very strong one, it is not unlikely that the Yale men will be forced to show their best form. The theory about town was that there has been a great deterioration in the Yale line, and that there is considerable revolt against Hinkey. It is a pity that the games could not have been arranged for different days, so as to give the football enthusiasts a chance to see both of the teams before they come together, and find out the real reason of Yale's apparent fear of the champions.

Six of the pictures seized by Mr. Comstock at the store of a small dealer on Sixth avenue the other day are precisely similar to engravings which have for a long time adorned the walls of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. They are copies of famous "nudes" which are exhibited in the public galleries of Paris. The dealer in the public galleries of Paris. The dealer whom Mr. Comstock avrested brought these facts to the great man's attention, but that person announced that the piec of the dealer had nothing whatever to do with the question. Then he lugged the dealer off to court, arriving there some hours after court had adjourned, and ended by locking his victim up all night in a police station. As time advances the mystery of Comstock's powers and autocratic rule in America increases in depth, width, and volume.

stakeholders of election bets came up yesterday afternoon when the news of Mr. Straus's withdrawal as a candidate for Mayor became generally known about town. Every year a considerable number of men blossom into militonaires over night, about election time. They figure in the papers as staking enormous sums of money upon majorities in Texas, Maine, and Ohio, and are lavish in making \$5,000 bets with other that call forth the enormous newspaper bets. The wagers are usually made in up-town hotels, at about 10 o'clock at night, and are registered amid a throng of admiring spectators. Nobody is at all deceived by them, and the fact that most of them are merely buncombe is so generally understood that the newspapers are now very shy of publishing the news of any but well-authenticated transactions of this sori, on local issues this year, however, there is actually a great deal of heavy betting in the up-town resorts, and the amount of more wagered town resorts, and the amount of more wagered. tually a great deal of heavy betting in the up-town resorts, and the amount of money wagered upon Strong and Straug has been by no means inconsiderable. Many of the stakeholders are now in a quandary. Where a bet was expressly stipulated as upon the Republican ticket against, the Tammany Hall ticket it will undoubtedly be held for decision on election day. But the men who backed Straug personally against Strong claim that they have a right to withdraw their money, though the Strong backers, as a rule, oppose this plan. The question is, whether the wager, cover the contest between the rival organizations, or were intended to apply only to the personal success of the candidates already named.

club man. Probably very few members of the St. Nicholas Club or the American Geographical Society, for instance, are aware that he has belonged to those organizations for years. Mr. Platt's study of geography is almost entirely limited to the political map of the State of New York which he has made for himself and which he carries in his mind. It is a fine piece of cartography, but Mr. Platt has never explained the details of its construction to his fellow members of the Geographical Society. Mr. Platt joined these societies, as he has a low members of the Geographical Society. Mr. Platt joined these societies, as he has a great many others, simply because some one asked him to, and he goes on paying his dues year after year without ever taking the slightest interest in their affairs. Thus when the American Yacht Club was organized Mr. Platt went in, at some one's solicitation, as a charter member, and he has kept up his membership ever since, although he never owned a yacht or showed any interest in yachting. Of course he is a member of the Republican Ciub, but he seldom goes there. He belongs to the Alumni Association of Yale University, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D., but he is rarely seen at a meeting or a dinner of the society. The only club that Mr. Platt ever gets any use out of is the Lawyers' Club, which he joined about five years ago, and where he often takes luncheon. Mr. Platt is looked upon as an artist in turning down malcontents, but that isn't the reason he is a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Perhaps he couldn't himself tell why he is. If Mr. Platt is asked why he is so much of a club man on paper and so little of one in fact, he replies that he never has time to go to clube. He has never been an officer in any of his clubs because he doesn't take any interest in tuen. The loohy of the Fifth Avenue Hotel is really all the club that he needs and he can usually find there everybody whom there is any nocessity of his seeing. It may be added that Mr. Platt is not a member of the Union League Club.

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